





## New Advertisements.

General Advertisements.  
 Train Time—Newmarket.  
 To commence on Monday September 2nd.  
 Morning, South.  
 Express Train 8.42 a.m.  
 Mail Train 6.23 a.m.  
 Morning, North.  
 Mail Train 9.10 a.m.  
 Express Train 6.00 a.m.  
 J. L. GRANT, Supt.  
 Grand Trunk R.R. from Toronto.

Moving East.  
 Mixed train, 8.10 a.m.  
 Mail train, 11.45 a.m.  
 Express train, 6.30 p.m.  
 Moving West.  
 Mixed train, 7.10 a.m.  
 Express train, 11.30 a.m.  
 Mail train, 3.30 p.m.

W. SHANDY, G.T. Manager.

## The Newmarket Era

Newmarket, Friday, Dec. 27th, 1861.

## General Summary.

Mr. Lawrence's second lecture, on "Adam and his Master," will be delivered at the evening. Attendance 121 etc. We expect to see a large attendance.

Read the advertisement announcing the lecture and entertainment to be given in the Roman Catholic Church on New Year's Day evening. The concert by St. Michael's Church, will be worth the price of admission.

A Missionary Meeting in connection with the M. E. Church, will be held in the Baptist Church, Garbutt Hill, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 31st. Several Ministers are expected to take part in the proceedings, and an excellent choir will be present on the occasion. See bill.

The Lieut.-Colonels of both the 7th and 8th Battalions of York Militia, agreeable to the General Order, have issued bills calling for Volunteers from the Sedentary Militia. No one will be accepted, unless willing to enter upon active service at a moment's notice. Volunteers will be armed and equipped for war at Government expense immediately.

**THE GENESEE FARMER.**—The January number of the "Farmer's Own Paper" is received. It contains recently articles on agricultural and horticultural matters, with eight illustrations, besides a well filled Editor's Table, Ladies' Department, Answers to Inquiries, etc. No one interested in the culture of the soil—in city or country—can fail to receive the full cost of a yearly subscription from this single number. The GENESEE FARMER is the cheapest agricultural journal in the world, and with one exception is said to have double the circulation of any similar paper in this country or in Europe. It costs only 50 cents a year. We advise all our agricultural and horticultural friends to subscribe for the new volume at once. Send the 50 cents in stamps to the publisher, JOSEPH HARRIS, Rochester, N. Y., or get one of your neighbors to take it with you and send a dollar bill. Subscriptions received at this office.

## Happy New Year.

We most cordially wish our readers the compliments of the season, and trust they may long live to enjoy many returns of this festive occasion.

On New Year's Day, the carrier of the Era will present our village subscribers with a calendar, when he hopes to be remembered for his fidelity during the past year.

## Destructive Fire at Lloyd-Town.

We regret to learn that a destructive fire occurred at Lloydtown on Monday last, consuming Mrs. STEAD'S Hotel, and a number of contiguous buildings. To what extent the property was insured, we have not learned; the loss, however, will be very great, not only to private individuals, but to the village itself. In order to stay the progress of the devouring element, one building had to be blown up. The travelling public will learn of the loss of Mrs. Stead's Hotel with regret.

## Another Offer.

As an inducement to pay promptly in advance for the year 1862, we have made arrangements to supply such as do so, gratis, with the Rural Annual—a much valued and useful horticultural work, issued from the office of the GENESEE FARMER. This will be like furnishing the Era at \$125 to all who take advantage of this offer. It must be borne in mind, however, this bonus will only be extended to such as pay cash during the coming month. To those who prefer it by paying 37 cents above our usual advance price, we will furnish the GENESEE FARMER for one year—an Agricultural paper, that stands as high, perhaps, as any of the class in America. Now is the time to subscribe!

## Warlike Movements.

Recent news from Washington would seem to indicate that the prospects of war between Britain and the United States is less imminent; in fact, the assurance is given forth already, that sooner than risk an open rupture with the British Lion, the authorities at Washington will deliver up MASON and SLIDELL with a suitable apology. The American Government knows full well that to pursue any course calculated to provoke hostilities, would culminate in having the Southern Confederacy acknowledged by England and France, the blockade would be raised, and all future efforts to suppress the rebellion prove abortive.

However, knowing the delicate nature of the relationship between the two countries, and in order to be prepared for any emergency, England is making extensive preparations for fortifying the whole Canadian frontier. The local authorities, too, are according the efforts made with a martial spirit which evinces the attach-

ment of the people to the throne of Britain. From one end of the country to the other, service men are forming into companies and thousands are already drilling in order to become efficient. Government authorities have called for 75 men besides officers, to be raised in each battalion; this will give above 30,000 men, ready at a moment's notice, to take the field. They may never be required; but there is nothing like being prepared for any emergency. Bills have already been issued, calling for men in this battalion—and next week we may expect to hear the list and drop in our streets.

## Death of Prince Albert.

The mail steamer *Persia* brings the intelligence of the sudden death of the husband of our gracious Queen—intelligence that will cause feelings of profound sympathy to be expressed to the remotest parts of Her Majesty's dominions, by all ranks of her loving and faithful subjects. Prince Albert has been the Consort of Victoria since twenty-one years—during which time he has ever manifested the highest regard for Britain's interest—exhibited noble qualities of heart and mind, and proved a faithful and devoted husband.

This is the second painful bereavement to which Her Majesty has been subjected in a brief space of time; and although the pang of grief may be poignant, it will no doubt prove some consolation to her to know that all classes of her subjects share in her loss and deeply sympathize with her in these afflictions.

His Royal Highness died on the 16th instant, of gastric fever; and from the reports, his illness must have been of very short duration—probably not more than a few days at most. "We know not what a day may bring forth."

## Municipal Elections.

Kino.—In this Township there will be a little change. We have been informed that Mr. Davis has determined not to be a candidate. If this is the fact, we believe the only change in the Township. The Electors of the 2nd Ward, however, will find it difficult to replace a man like Mr. Davis. We have had considerable opportunities of judging, and we believe he has been acquitted by the purest motives in the discharge of those important duties devolving upon him.

WHITELAND.—No change spoken of; but this Township acts differently from any other. Not an elector expresses an opinion until the morning of the election. When the friends above and below the ridges meet and compare notes, if they are satisfied all goes along happy; if not they get up an opposition in a moment. However, we believe all parties have been well satisfied the past year; and no opposition is anticipated to old members.

EAST GWILLIMERY.—From this Township we have heard but little; and when the fact is taken into consideration that during the past year words were abolished, and that the present Council had to inaugurate a new system for the management of the affairs of the Township, as a whole, we are fully prepared to say they have succeeded as well as a large majority of the electors anticipated. Without favor or prejudice, therefore, we believe it will prove for the best interests of the Township to return them again, that they may be able to complete the system which they have so ably inaugurated.

NORTH GWILLIMERY.—We have heard but little from this Township; but we believe new candidates will present themselves for Municipal honors. We may have further particulars by next Friday.

GEORGINA.—Not heard from.

HOLLAND LANDING.—In this village there will be two or three new aspirants for municipal offices—perhaps none. Rumor says, also, that two of the present Council will not offer themselves for re-election. Further particulars next week.

NEWARK.—During the past week the "minority party" of the present Council, as it is termed by some, have held several meetings; at which their past conduct and future policy have been fully eliminated and discussed. These meetings have been well attended—some times as high as sixty and seventy of the rate payers being present—at the conclusion of which they have unanimously decided their intention of giving their "whole ticket." The returns of the general committee is of the most satisfactory character, and indicate the successful return of the whole party. The Council will be composed of Messrs. Joseph Milne, Timothy Street, and Timothy Street. But mark, they endeavor to use it as a bribe or threat, according to circumstances. One of the candidates, and a prominent one too, the other, stated he was in favor of opening up that street; but, says he, "the majority party cannot do it without a law suit." Why? because, unless the minority party gain their election, the scheme will be opposed. To what a low standard must they be reduced, when support is attempted to be purchased on such pretenses. It was tantamount to saying: "Elect us, and we will open the road as a *quid pro quo*; reject us, and whatever claims we may trump up will be brought." Fortunately the street being opened.

Another angle has been put in circulation this week, to the effect that the "Majority Party" have subscribed \$500, with which to carry the election. This is a purely untrue—not one dollar for the election has been subscribed, and no other purpose is intended. But the fact that it is necessary to collect such a large subscription, gives evidence of the weakness of the position, and of the probable success of the "majority ticket."

## Holland Landing Council.

The above Council held a meeting on the 14th inst. Present—The Mayor and Messrs. Wilson, Clarke and Thorne. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

Mr. Wilson presented a petition from Thos. Lane, asking to be relieved from the office of Assessor. Leave granted; and at a later stage of the meeting a By-law was passed for that purpose.

The Council then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the By-law introduced last meeting, providing for the payment of Municipal officers. The Committee rose and reported the By-law amended, which was then read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Thorne, seconded by Mr. Clark, it was resolved—That when this Council adjourns it do stand adjourned till Friday evening, the 20th instant.—Carried.

After passing an order for handing over the School Monies raised for that purpose and for paying a couple of small bills; the final report of the Road and Bridge Committee was considered, but was deferred till next meeting.

[We are indebted to the Clerk for the minutes of the above meeting—from which we have condensed the foregoing report.—Ed.]

## Whitechurch Council.

Dec. 17, 1861.

Council met this day at Sangster's Inn, Whitechurch. All the members present. The Mayor—J. Ironsides, Esq.—in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

A communication was received and read from the Bureau of Agriculture, requiring certain statistical information. At a later stage of the meeting, the matter was attended to.

A report from the Inspector was received and read.

The Council then went into Committee of the whole on the same. Mr. Harrison in the chair. It was then discussed in detail. The Committee then rose and the Council passed the report without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, seconded by Mr. Randall, Mr. Jared Lloyd was to sell sand and gravel in front of Lot No. 16, in the 3rd Concession, at the rate of 12 1/2 cts. per load, and to pay the proceeds to the path-master.

On motion of Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. Macklem, it was Resolved—That the assessor of Mr. MeClintock, respecting the side line between Lots 10 and 11, in the 7th Concession, lay over until the next meeting of Council.

A By-law to close up the Side Line (Road between Lots 25 and 26, in the 1st Concession, was presented by the Reeve and read.

On rising the Council read it a third time and passed it. From all we can learn, this road is now in litigation between the Council and the Northern Railroad.

A By-law was also presented, providing for the payment of certain Township Accounts, and fixing the salaries of certain Municipal Officers. It was then passed through the various stages and became law.

A By-law was also introduced and passed, fixing upon Stouffville as the place for holding the forthcoming Municipal Election.

The Council then adjourned.

[On account of the bad state of the roads, we were unable to attend the above meeting, and have therefore abridged the report from the Clerk's minutes.—Ed.]

## County Court.

In the case of the Crown vs. Omerod, which we copied from the *Leader* giving the decision of the Jury, we find that the paper was quite in error in stating the *Appel* was quashed; it should have been that the *Appel* was sustained and Mr. Omerod honorably acquitted. We are sorry it occurred, as many might have been misled.

Our copying it was from choice rather than otherwise. The *Globe* gives his decision as follows:—

"The Jury in the case of the *appel* of Rev. Mr. Omerod, of Queensville, East Gwillimery, against decision of certain Justices of the Peace, took their oath in the box. His honor opened and read the sealed verdict which they had given to the officers of the Court, the previous night. The verdict quashed the conviction, having the effect of honorably acquitting Mr. Omerod of the charge brought against him."

In our report of the case yesterday, an offence charged against Mr. Omerod should have been stated as "assault," and not "assault with intent."

What the "Louisville Journal" says:—"We do not believe that even in this age of cheap publications any work can be more reasonable than the terms of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN at \$2 per annum, with twenty-five per cent discount for clubs of ten. It forms a yearly volume of 322 pages, with an immense number of original engravings of patented machines, valuable inventions, and objects of scientific interest. There is not an industrial pursuit which does not receive a share of its attention. It contains official lists of patent claims, important statistics, practical recipes for useful domestic purposes, and has long stood, both in this country and Europe, as the highest authority in the mechanic arts and sciences. There is no publication so valuable to the farmer, the miller, the engineer, the iron founder, the mechanic, or the manufacturer. We have never opened a newspaper without learning something we never knew before, and obtaining valuable information for the benefit of our readers. The Publishers, Messrs. MUNN & Co., of 37 Park Row, New York, have deserved the success they have achieved. No one should visit this city without calling at their palatial establishment, which is a museum of inventive genius, collected from the entire world. If any of our friends away off in the country do not know this work, and will take our advice, they will mail \$2 and become subscribers immediately, or by applying to the Publishers they can obtain a specimen copy gratis, which will be sure to confirm the truth of our recommendation."

We fully endorse the above, and would recommend our readers to take Prentiss's

Address, and subscribe for the paper. A new volume commences on the first of January, and it being a valuable work of reference, containing, as it does, the only official list of patent claims published in this country, every number should be preserved. The paper is published every Saturday, by the well-known patent agents, Messrs. MUNN & Co., who have conducted the paper during the past sixteen years.

In addition to furnishing specimen copies of the paper gratis, the publishers will send a pamphlet of advice to inventors, free of charge.

Address,  
 MUNN & Co.,  
 37 Park Row.

## Extracts from Boulton and Trent's Address.

During the week Messrs. BOULTON and TRENT have issued an Address to the Electors of Newmarket, in which they set forth the action of the two parties in Council in pretty strong terms. After giving a detailed history in reference to the Town Hall, and showing the whole matter, in a clear and lucid manner, the Address then refers to the Assessment, about which there has been so much ado, and the future policy of the party with which they stand identified; and we make no doubt this document has decided many a heretofore wavering vote. It says:—

These five Patriots also unreservedly approve of Sutherland's conduct relative to his assessment. Let us examine that conduct, and see what they approve. The Court of Revision found Sutherland's assessment in this shape, viz:—

In giving in his assessable property to the assessors, he had left out T. B. N. C. R. E. S. of his land; and put in no income whatever; his lawn being assessed at \$324, and nine acres of his flats at \$325. Mr. Roe's flats, three acres, were found assessed at \$300. In the Court of Revision, the 10 acres omitted were put on the Roll—his income was put in at \$1000—the flats raised to \$405 (or \$45 per acre); Mr. Roe's flats were reduced to \$150 (or \$50 per acre). Now, was any injustice done here? Mr. Sutherland does assert privately, that he complains of his three acres being assessed at \$1000, while Mr. Roe's three acres of flats, similar value, are assessed at \$150. What more silly argument than to compare valuable building ground with land only useful for agricultural purposes—Who would estimate either Roe's or Sutherland's flats at more than say \$150 or \$200 per acre, while Sutherland's lawn is held by himself at from \$1000 to \$1500 per acre. Recollect that he himself made it a matter of boast, when offering a site for the Hall on the lawn, that he would give it as cheap as Bogart, viz: at about one-seventh of an acre for \$210 (or upwards of \$1600 per acre). But he has asked \$500 for one-fifth of an acre on the lawn. These figures are constant enough on the matter.

Now what is his action on this state of facts? The alteration in the assessment of his lawn raised his taxes some \$280, and he appeals to the Judge thereon. He or his Counsel brought and delay the matter so that they fail to get a trial of the appeal, then, forsooth, set up the doctrine that by reason of the action of the Judge, over whom the Corporation has no control, no taxes can be collected. Mr. Sutherland worked this doctrine for months, with pencil, paper, and on posts, but failed to excite sufficient civil spirit in the village to influence one man beside himself to resist payment of his taxes. Nothing daunted, however, he refuses to pay his, and institutes a *third* suit against the Corporation to compel them to abandon their claims to the same; and yet, in the face of this, he asks you to re-elect him to manage your affairs.

We may here add, that after the time had passed for the Judge hearing appeals, at his request Mr. Boulton wrote Mr. Sutherland's Solicitor, offering, on behalf of the majority to allow the Judge to dispose of the appeals without prejudice as to lapse of time; and if the Judge should alter the decision of the Court of Revision, to pay him the difference of taxation, if it should be held that the Roll could not legally be altered. But the reply was to the effect that Sutherland would prefer to leave the village unable to collect any taxes than get restitution of the \$280; that, if awarded by the Judge, this might pass, and a new trial be granted; and of course say, that in resisting payment of his taxes and bringing a heavy action against the village he was only exercising his right to go to law if he pleases; but can a man shelter himself under that or any other excuse, when he not only attempts to get into the Council of a Corporation against which he prosecutes an action, but also seeks to get elected to it, in his litigious course? Let any just and honorable man imagine the position in which he seeks to place himself: as Donald Sutherland he brings an action against the Corporation; as a member of the Corporation he defends it, aided by his four imbecile associates. Truly, a dignified and decent position! It may be explained with pencil and paper, in hidden corners; but not in the broad light of open discussion.

As we have stated in our connection with the ensuing election, we will not close without being somewhat more explicit than the other gentlemen regarding our policy, if elected. We therefore state, that in the opinion of ourselves and those who wish us seek your suffrages, the matter which most demands our attention is the opening and improvement of streets. We are now provided with good side-walks—a fire engine and tanks, and a good and sufficient Hall. Our usual rate of taxes, with the other resources, will give a revenue of say \$1,700 for the ensuing year. Deducting from this, for side-walks, some more tanks, and the putting the fire and hose, and other necessities, we have a surplus of \$500 or \$600, sufficient to leave a sufficient sum to gravel Main to Prospect Street, and the Street by the Catholic Church, if desired. Should the estimates exceed the sum required, either the debt in the \$ could be raised as usual, or a portion of the work left for the following year.

As it is industriously circulated that the owners of the Mechanics' Hall are desirous of carrying a Council for the purpose of selling it to the Village, we would, in consequence of this, and other reasons, be absolutely blind. The Mechanics' Hall cannot be purchased by the Village, as its proprietors sell not sell it.

The Hall has cost them much money and no little trouble, and they will dispose of it for a small sum, say \$10,000, in degree, repaid for that trouble; but we are authorized to state that although the profits of the Hall are only derived by letting the same, it shall always be at the service of the Municipality.

The *Shipping Gazette* has an article on the question of our own supplies in the event of a war with North America. It does not regard the future prospects with feelings of alarm. Orders for the purchase of nearly 500,000 quarters of wheat have been sent within the last few days to the Baltic seaboard, both for the present and future shipments. Immediate export would not be of course, but the grain would be home all the corn we required, and vessels trading to America would be relieved to bring grain from the south of Russia. The *Shipping Gazette* is perfectly satisfied that our importations of food during the coming year will exceed, in extent, those of the last four or five seasons.

The London *Daily News* correspondent, writing from Paris, says that it is the very general opinion that the *Patrie* was imperfectly informed of the intentions of the French Government, when it spoke of continuing with England in an armed mediation.

The effect of the war feeling upon the American shipping interest is already almost distressing. No charters are now taken for *steam* vessels, and as for passengers and cargoes, little or nothing is doing. Such is the state of affairs in this respect that no insurance of ships is to be had at all at Lloyd's for several days.

The freight of wheat is now 75 cents offered at Liverpool for the Potomac dock yards, preparatory for service on the North American coast.

The following troops of Alderston are ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Canada:—

Leslie's 6th battery of Royal Artillery, the 2nd and 3rd troops, and the 4th troop of the 16th Regt., and a detachment of the 10th Regt. of Lancashire.

The battery attached to this force served in the Crimean war, and is furnished with Armstrong guns.

The Royal Engineers, is ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Canada in the *Metbourne*.

A large force of engineers, it is stated, will be immediately sent to Canada.

One hundred pound Armstrong guns are now being rapidly distributed among ships preparing for the future Atlantic crossing.

A *Defence*, an iron plated frigate, is to have a crew of 450 men. She will be manned with the least difficulty.

The Canadian steamer *Australasian* and *Persia* are to convey troops to Halifax.

The screw steamer *Orpheus*, carrying 24 guns, called last evening at Plymouth Sound, and is to be sent to the coast of North America, with troops and stores to the St. Lawrence or Halifax.

The London *Herald* says that the first battalion of the Rifle Brigade, now stationed at Dublin, and the first battalion of the 16th regiment, stationed at Sheffield, received orders to proceed to Canada.

The *London Times* says that the 16th regiment, stationed at Sheffield, the 2nd and 3rd troops, and the 4th troop of the 16th Regt., and a detachment of the 10th Regt. of Lancashire.

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The *Paris Press* advocates the coercion of intervention of France between England and America.

The *Opinion Nationale*, the organ of the French liberal party, says that France should follow the example should the latter recognize the South.

## Foreign &amp; Colonial.

## Arrival of the Arago.

HALIFAX, Dec. 20.

The Royal mail steamship *Arago*, from Liverpool on the 17th, via Queenstown on the 18th for New York, put in here at 6 o'clock this evening, about 6.30. She has 45 passengers for Newfoundland. She will sail at about 10.15.

Various passengers and preparations in England were unobtrusive, but, however, been held at Dublin.

Breadstuffs closed quiet but steady on Friday, and provisions quiet.

The *Niagara* arrived at Queenstown on the 18th, from Liverpool, and will sail for New York on the 19th. In London, in reference to the important question of the title likely to be assumed by France, the opinion continues to be that however, desiring the Empire, might be to give some employment to his navy, and to direct public attention in France from the Royal Mail steamship, it is not likely to be anything to cause difference with the British Government, because serious results might follow, in France if it should be decided to increase and cause a further depression of trade.

The *London Times* wants its readers that they must take the French version of the despatches sent to Lord Lyons for what it is worth and purely as the French idea of them.

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Consols opened at yesterday's prices, but relapsed to 90, and reached to the opening price 90 1/2.

Railway shares have been dull, but in the absence of business closed a shade better.

PARIS, Dec. 13.

The Bourse is heavy; rates closed at 67 1/2.

Advices from Vienna of the war, state that during the Emperor's stay in France he liberated all the political prisoners.

A Naples dispatch of the 13th, states that Borgese, the brigand chief, had been executed.

The following is all the commercial intelligence we have been able to find in the papers.

Arrivals of American wheat and flour had been heavy at Liverpool, but small business doing, and prices were not in favor of buyers.

## Arrival of the Amorion.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.

The steamship *Amorion*, from Liverpool, via Halifax, arrived here at eleven o'clock this morning. Her news almost entirely anticipated.

The steamship *Adriatic* and several other large steamers at Southampton, were expected to be chartered by the British Government.

It was stated that the British Life Guards had volunteered for foreign service.

The Government was about to send a number of non-commissioned officers to drill the Canadian Militia.

George L. Shuyler, agent of the United States Government for the purchase of arms in Europe, is a passenger on the *America*.

## American Revolution.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21st.

The steamship *Hansa* sailed to-day with 84 passengers, and \$200,000 in specie.

The *Glazgow* also sailed.

The *London Times* transmits among the papers, a circular from the Secretary of the Senate concerning Mexican affairs, was the project of a treaty with Mexico, the provisions of which are of such importance that it is even thought it would, if confirmed, lead to the withdrawal of England and France from the Spanish island.

It provides that our Government shall pay \$11,000,000 to Mexico to be applied to the satisfaction of English and French creditors, and for a grant to the United States of commercial privileges, the adjustment of our outstanding debts, and the right of transit across the Mexican territory for troops and munitions of war. It is thought that the treaty will be especially confirmed and sent at once to Vera Cruz.

The *Herold's* despatch says: According to our latest advices from Washington, apprehensions of a rupture with England upon the late *Trent* affair may be dismissed. Our Cabinet, we are informed, looking to the absorbing and paramount issue, the suppression of the Southern rebellion, will yield to the present demands of England as the condition of her neutrality, even if these demands involve the restoration of Mason and Slidell to the protection of the British flag, and a disavowal of apology for their seizure by Captain Wilkes.

The President in his special message, communicated to the Senate yesterday, referred the whole subject of the tripartite expedition to Mexico, and asks the Senate to advise him what to pursue.

(Special to Tribune.)

Ex-Minister James D. Matthews has been arrested on a charge of writing letters from Bogota to Jeff Davis, professing the utmost anxiety for the success of the disunion movement, and promising to join his correspondent on his return from New Grenada.

Thomas Francis Meagher, was to-day appointed a Brigadier-General by the President.

A special despatch from Washington to the *Post* gives a rumor that the Cabinet have resolved to release Mason and Slidell, and order a cargo of goods to ship them at once to Halifax. The *Post* regards it as improbable.

A special despatch from Washington states that Minister Adams reports to the State Department that he had an interview with Earl Russell, after a discussion of the *Trent* affair in the British Cabinet, but the definite conclusion was derived at. A special dispatch also states that Lord Lyons had been received by the British Government to-day.

France, which has cost them much money and no little trouble, and they will dispose of it for a small sum, say \$10,000, in degree, repaid for that trouble; but we are authorized to state that although the profits of the Hall are only derived by letting the same, it shall always be at the service of the Municipality.

The *Paris Press* advocates the coercion of intervention of France between England and America.

The *Opinion Nationale*, the organ of the French liberal party, says that France should follow the example should the latter recognize the South.

## Foreign &amp; Colonial.

## Arrival of the Arago.

HALIFAX, Dec. 20.

The Royal mail steamship *Arago*, from Liverpool on the 17th, via Queenstown on the 18th for New York, put in here at 6 o'clock this evening, about 6.30. She has 45 passengers for Newfoundland. She will sail at about 10.15.

Various passengers and preparations in England were unobtrusive, but, however, been held at Dublin.

Breadstuffs closed quiet but steady on Friday, and



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**Christmas Groceries!**  
**Christmas Wines & Liquors!**  
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